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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,772	12/21/2001	Huayan Wang	1273	4705

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WILLIAMS, MORGAN & AMERSON, P.C.
10333 RICHMOND, SUITE 1100
HOUSTON, TX 77042

EXAMINER

ZHONG, CHAD

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2152

DATE MAILED: 06/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/029,772

Applicant(s)

WANG ET AL.

Examiner

Chad Zhong

Art Unit

2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

OFFICE ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 02/10/2004.

Claims 1-28 are presented for examination. In amendment B, filed on 02/10/2004

2. The use of the trademark ThingMagic among others have been noted in this application (pg 5). It should be capitalized wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology. Appropriate correction is required throughout the application.

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-7, 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Critelli, US 6,260,029 in view of Faul, US 2002/0013899.

6. As per claim 1, Critelli teaches a security envelope, comprising:

a barcode in a two-dimensional symbology located on the security envelope, the barcode encoding (Fig 8, item 38):

a public component, the public component comprising a public digital mail identification and a digital signature signed by the sender encrypted by the private key of the sender (Col. 3, lines 1-5); and

a private component, the private component comprising a private digital mail identification (Col. 4,

Art Unit: 2152

lines 55 – Col. 5, lines 10, Fig 8; Col. 6, lines 45-55) and a digital signature signed by the sender (Col. 2, lines 60 – Col. 3, lines 5)

Critelli does not explicitly teach:

A private component, encrypted by the public key of the receiver

In a similar system dealing with encryption, Faul teaches encryption of first set of information (essential elements) using the private key of the sender (vendor), which is equivalent to the public component of Critelli, this is done so that the originator of the content can be verified if there is a need (see for example, [0026-0027]). Additionally, Faul teaches receiver (Vendee) being able to view a second set of information (non-essential elements, which is equivalent to the private component of Critelli) to get “a sense” of what is the content ([0026]). Furthermore, Faul suggests encryption of the second set of information using the receiver’s public key ([0029]), so that only the receiver can decrypt the encrypted information as inferred by paragraph ([0029], [0033]). Security of the system as taught by Faul is increased as to prevent unauthorized viewing by a third party.

Hence it would have been obvious to the person ordinary skilled in the art to combine teachings of Critelli and Faul so as to encrypt private component using receiver’s public key, enabling the receiver as the only viewer of the content and to prevent unauthorized viewing by a third party.

7. As per claim 2, Critelli does not explicitly teach the security envelope as in claim 1, where the two-dimensional symbology is PDF-417. It would have been obvious to have used PDF-417 to read the two dimensional symbology in order to fit a high density barcode on a small amount of space.

8. As per claim 3, Critelli teaches the security envelope as in claim 2, wherein the barcode further encodes return address information (Col. 2, lines 35-50).

9. As per claim 6, Critelli teaches the security envelope as in claim 2, wherein the barcode further encodes stamp information (Col. 2, lines 35-50).

10. As per claims 10-12, 15, claims 10-12, 15 are rejected for the same reasons as rejection to claims 1-3, and 6 above respectively.

11. As per claim 4, Critelli teaches the security envelope as in claim 2, wherein the barcode further encodes information relating to the physical characteristics of the security envelope (Col. 2, lines 35-50).

12. As per claim 5, Critelli teaches the security envelope as in claim 4, wherein the information relating to the physical characteristics of the security envelope include at least one of:

(a) the date the security envelope was sealed (Col. 2, lines 42-43, the envelope was stamped and then mailed out at a particular location);

(b) the size of the security envelope; and

(c) the weight of the security envelope.

13. As per claim 7, Critelli teaches the security envelope as in claim 2, wherein the security envelope further comprises a physical authentication identification (Fig 8, item 18) and wherein the barcode further comprises a digital representation of the physical authentication identification (Fig 8, item 38).

14. As per claim 13-14, claims 13-14 are rejected for the same reasons as rejection to claims 4-5 above.

15. Claim 8, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Critelli, US 6,260,029 in view of Faul, US 2002/0013899, further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA).

16. As per claim 8, Critelli does not explicitly teaches the security envelope as in claim 7, where the physical authentication identification comprises an optically clear epoxy with air bubbles suspended

therein.

17. AAPA teaches the above sections in page 5 of specification.

18. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention was made to combine the teaching of AAPA and Critelli because they both dealing with mail security. Furthermore, the teaching of AAPA to allow where the physical authentication identification comprises an optically clear epoxy with air bubbles suspended therein would improve the security measures for Critelli's system by encoding additional information using additional technique within the barcode.

19. As per claim 9, Critelli does not explicitly teach the security envelope as in claim 7, where the physical authentication identification comprises a cloth made from non-woven 40 micron diameter polymer fibers.

20. AAPA discloses the above section in page 5 of specification.

21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention was made to combine the teaching of AAPA and Critelli because they both dealing with mail security. Furthermore, the teaching of AAPA to allow where the physical authentication identification comprises a cloth made from non-woven 40 micron diameter polymer fibers would improve the security measures for Critelli's system by encoding additional information using additional technique within the barcode.

22. As per claims 16-17, claims 16-17 are rejected for the same reasons as rejection to claims 8-9 above respectively.

23. Claim 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Critelli, US 6,260,029 in view of Faul, US 2002/0013899, further in view of Moore US 5,917,925.

24. As per claim 18, Critelli does not explicitly teach the method as in claim 11, further comprising:
measuring the physical identification information; decoding the digital mail identification;
comparing the measured physical identification information with the decoded digital mail identification.

25. In a similar but non-identical system, Moore teaches the above section in the sample sections of Col. 4, lines 47 – Col. 5, lines 11, wherein the ID information being compared are stored in the database remotely or locally. These ID information inherently must be measured/predetermined/tabulated prior to this comparison process.

26. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention was made to combine the teaching of Moore and Critelli because they both dealing with mail security. Furthermore, the teaching of Moore to allow

measuring the physical identification information; decoding the digital mail identification;
comparing the measured physical identification information with the decoded digital mail identification.

would improve the security measures for Critelli's system by checking to see if the information received is the correct information pertaining to the user via an authentication scheme.

27. As per claim 19, Critelli teaches the method as in claim 18, wherein at least one of the steps of (1)

Art Unit: 2152

measuring the physical identification information, and (2) decoding the digital mail identification is accomplished using an optical scanner (Col. 4, lines 15-20).

28. As per claim 20, Critelli does not explicitly teach the method as in claim 19, wherein the step of comparing the measured physical identification information with the decoded digital mail identification is accomplished using a mobile computer.

29. Moore teaches the above section in Col. 5, lines 1-10 and Col. 26, lines 37-54.

30. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention was made to combine the teaching of Moore and Critelli because they both dealing with mail security. Furthermore, the teaching of Moore to allow wherein the step of comparing the measured physical identification information with the decoded digital mail identification is accomplished using a mobile computer. would improve the mobility for Critelli's system by extending this type of operation into the field carried by company workers.

31. As per claim 21, Critelli does not explicitly teach the method as in claim 19, further comprising: transmitting the measured physical identification information and the decoded digital mail identification to a wired computer network via a wireless medium.

32. Moore teaches the above section on sample section of Col. 26, lines 37-56, Col. 11, lines 5-20.

33. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention was made to combine the teaching of Moore and Critelli because they both dealing with mail security. Furthermore, the teaching of Moore to allow transmitting the measured physical identification information and the decoded digital mail identification

to a wired computer network via a wireless medium

would improve the storage ability and mobility for Critelli's system by keeping track of all the events occurring with the package scanning.

34. Claim 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Critelli, US 6,260,029 in view of Faul, US 2002/0013899, in view of Moore US 5,917,925, in further view of 'Official Notice'.

35. As per claim 22, Critelli and Moore do not explicitly teach the method as in claim 21, wherein the wired computer network is connected to the Internet and the transmitting the identification data to a wired computer network via a wireless medium uses a TCP/IP protocol. "Official Notice" is taken that the concept and advantages of providing for TCP/IP in a wireless network is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include wireless TCP/IP with Lewis and Moore because it would provide for a robust connection oriented transfer medium.

36. Claim 23-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Critelli, US 6,260,029 in view of Faul, US 2002/0013899, in view of Moore US 5,917,925.

37. As per claim 23, claim 23 is rejected for the same reasons as rejection to claim 1, 10, 18 above.

38. As per claim 24-26, claims 24-26 are rejected for the same reason as rejection to claims 2, 8-9 above respectively.

39. Claims 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Critelli, US 6,260,029 in view of Faul, US 2002/0013899, in view of Moore US 5,917,925.

40. As per claim 27, Critelli, does not explicitly teach the system as in claim 24, further comprising: a wired computer network capable of communication with the at least one mobile computers via a wireless

medium.

In a similar but non-identical system, Moore teaches:

a wired computer network capable of communication with the at least one mobile computers via a wireless medium (Col. 5, lines 1-15).

System of Moore teaches of field readers reading information on the field and eventually interconnects with the wired system for information updates.

It would have been obvious to combine teachings of Critelli and Moore in order to improve the mobility of the reader system on the field of operation.

41. As per claim 28, claim 28 is rejected for the same reasons as rejection to claim 22 above.

Conclusion

42. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents and publications are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to method of providing router with subnetwork address pool in a cellular telecommunications network.

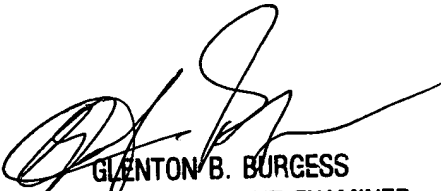
- | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| i. | US 2001/0003823 | Mighdoll et al. |
| ii. | US 6,002,720 | Yurt et al. |
| iii. | US 2002/0069113 | Stern |
| iv. | US 6,412,073 | Rangan. |

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Zhong whose telephone number is (571)272-3946. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:15 to 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, BURGESS, GLENTON B can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CZ
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GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100